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ACC NR: AP7002347

titanium, it can be assumed that this source is the chief reason for its
instable assimilation. Substantial variations in the assimilation of
titanium are evidently a consequence of the different degree of oxidative 14
action of air oxygen as a function of technological factors (physical and chemical
properties, the amount of slag, temperature, duration of melt retention after
introduction of titanium, etc.)

Sizable sources of the titanium losses are also its oxidation and absorption by
the surface layer of the hearth and inclined sides of the furnace, and the
oxidation of ferro oxide, manganese, and chromium oxide which enter the slag from
the furnace lining. The overall fraction of these losses in the overall titanium
loss is 15.9% and 17.8%, and the proportion of losses of titanium resulting from
the formation and removal of nitrides from the slag -- 10.2 and 12.1%.

Therefore, to increase the level and stability of assimilation of titanium by
the metal being alloyed, it is necessary to decrease or eliminate the oxidative
effect of air oxygen in alloying as well as hermetization of the furnace and
creation therein of a neutral or reducing atmosphere for the length of time the
steel is being alloyed with titanium. Reduction of oxidation of titanium by
silicon, oxides of manganese, chromium, and iron is achieved through careful
mixing of the reducing slag before adding the titanium alloys.

This work was carried out under the direction of Professor S. I. Khitrika. G. L.
Yelinson, I. V. Yefimov, A. V. Gubenko and Ye. V. Lubyanichenko participated in the
making of the melts. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 8 formulas and 5 tables. [JPRS: 37,758]
Cord 2/2 nst SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 06Mar65 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 001

KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; MOSHKOVSKAYA, I.P.

Derivatives of diacetyl-*m*-phenylenediamine containing quaternary ammonium groups in the acetyl radicals. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:
3343-3346 O '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Phenylenediamine)

Name: MUSHKOVSKAYA, R. D.

Dissertation: Resistance of printing pigments and varnishes to the action of light and chemical reagents and its relation to the chemical structure of dies and other factors

Degree: Cand Tech Sci

Defended at
Affiliation: Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Printing Inst

Publication
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 51, 1956

USSR/VERMIA, U.S. S.

AK-77-37

USSR/Academy of Sciences
Medicine - prizes

"Competition for I. I. Mechnikov prize" 194

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 2

Among 12 works submitted in I. I. Mechnikov prize competition were: A. G. Al'per's "Morphophysiological and Experimental Information on Human Blood Leucocytes in Mammals. Genesis of the Leucocyte" and "Observations on Clinical Manifestations, Clinical Value of Eosinophils," A. V. Valerianov's "A Filtered Form of the Cytostatic Agent, L. V. Brusilovskii and T. I. Tsvetina's "Specific Filtration," A. I. Kostylev, L. V. Brusilovskii and T. I. Tsvetina's "Specific Filtration," A. I. Kostylev, and "Instruction on Citostatic Leishmaniasis," ~~A. S. Lashkovskaya~~ "Leishmaniasis and the Parasitology" and "Cytotoxic Dose of Infection and Site of Leishmania in the Spleen of Glycyrrhiza," and I. I. Brusilovskii's "Role of Blood Leucocytes in the Wounds."

MOSHKOVSKAYA, S.I.

Comparative characteristics of silicosis in some mines of southern
Kirghizistan. Sov.zdrav.Kirg. no.1:28-32 Ja-F '58.

(MIREA 13:7)

(KIRGHIZISTAN--LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

MOSHKOVSAYA, S.I.

Silicosis in the Sulyukta mine according to material from an inquiry made in 1959 and from data supplied by the Kzyl-Belak sanatorium. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.1:7-11 Ja-F '62. (MIDA 15:4)

1. Iz Oshskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (zav. - V.A. Petros'yants).

(KIRGHIZISTAN--LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)
(COAL MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

MOSHKOVSKIY, I. I.

32736. Klinicheskiye mablyudeniya nad effektivnost'yu podkotnoy oksigenoterapii.
sbornik nauch. Trudov (kirgiz. gos. med. in-t), T. IV, 1949, s. 45-48

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

MOSHKOVSKIY, I. I.

25250. MOSHKOVSKIY, I. I. Klinicheskaya Simptomatologiya Silikeza I
Silikotuberkuleza. Problemy, 1949, No 4. S. 50-58.

SO: Letopis' No. 3^o, 1949

MOSHKOVSKIY, I.I.

Pref. Chair of Propaedeutic Therapy, Kirgiz Med. Inst., -c1949-.

"Clinical Symptomatology of Silicosis and Silicotuberculosis," Prob. Tuber. No. 4, 1949;

"The Condition of the Cardic-Vascular System in Silicosis Cases," Sov. Med. No. 8, 1949.

25219. MOSHKOVSKIY, I. I. MIRETSKAYA, S. G. O Sostoyanii Serdechnososudistoy
Sistemy Pri Silikoze. Sov. Meditsina, 1949, No. 8. S. 14-15 Plavnik, M. S. Rol'
Protivotuberkuleznykh Organizatsiy V Bor'be S Silikozom I Silikotuberkulezom. -Sm.
25 253.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

MOSHKOVSKIY, I. I.

35473. Ostvyy silikoz i tuberkuliez. Vracheb. delo, 1949, no. 11, stb.
005-1002.

Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moscow, 1949

KOSHKOVSKIY, I.I., professor, doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Condition of the cardiovascular system in rapidly progressing
silicosis and silicotuberculosis. Bor'ba s sil. 2:251-256 '55.

(MLRA 9:5)

1. Kafedry propadevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney Severo-Osetinskogo
i Kirgizskogo meditsinskikh institutov.

(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

KOSHKOVSKIY, I.I., professor (Ordzhonikidze)

Classification of silicosis. Vrach.delo no.2:141-146 F '56.

(MLRA 9:7)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy
professor I.I.Koshkovskiy) Sever-Osetinskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

MOSHKOVSKIY, I.I., prof. (Ordzhonikidze)

Blood picture in silicosis and silicotuberculosis. Vrach.delo
supplement '57:26-28 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh boleznoy (zav.-prof. I.I.
Moshkovskiy) Severo-Osetinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD CELLS) (LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

MOSHKOVSKIY, I.I., prof. (Ordzhonikidze).

Problems in the classification of silicosis. Vrach.delo no.7:767-769
Jl'58 (MIRA 11:9)
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

ROSHKOVSKIY, I.I.

prospective exemplary plant. Put' i put. khoz. q no.10:
38-39 '65. (MIRA 1# 10)

1. Stantsiya Penizevichi, Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi.

MOSHKOVSKIY, N.F., inzh.; SYTKIK, V.A., inzh.; YAREMENKO, D.S., inzh.

On the road of mechanization and automation of industrial processes. Stroi. mat. 7 no.10:30-33 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kiievskiy kombinat asbestotsementnykh izdelyi.
(Kiev--Building materials industry--Technological innovations)

137-58-5-11134

Moshkovskiy, P. V.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya. 1958. Nr 5. p 319 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tarasov, N. Ya., Moshkovskiy, P. V.

TITLE: On the Employment of the Photocolorimetric Method in a Systematic Analysis of Acid-resistant Open-hearth Slags (O pri-menenii fotokolorimetricheskogo metoda v sistematicheskom analize martenovskikh shlakov, ne razlagayemykh v kislotakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii. Ukr. resp pravl., 1956, Vol 4, pp 98-100. Comments. pp 101-103

ABSTRACT: A report on the development of a method which employs a photocolorimeter of own manufacture for the analysis of slags which do not decompose in acids. The slag is smelted for 15 minutes at a temperature of 1000°C; it is then leached to a sulfate solution and all its components are then determined. SiO₂ is determined in the form of an Si-Mo complex, the Mo in it being subsequently reduced with Mohr's salt. At an SiO₂ content of 10.0-25.0%, the accuracy of determination fluctuates within the limits of ±0.15-0.30%. Al is determined with aluminonone without the preliminary removal of Fe by reducing it with hydroxylamine chloride. At an Al₂O₃ content of 1.0-10.0% the

Card 1/2

137-58-5-11134

On the Employment of the (cont.)

accuracy of determination varies within the limits of $\pm 0.3\text{--}0.5\%$. With an Fe content of 1.0-5.0%, use was made of the complex formed by the Fe and sulfo-salicylic acid, the accuracy of determination varying within the limits of $\pm 0.06\text{--}0.08\%$. The Prussian-blue reaction was employed when the Fe content was 5-20%. The ammonium persulfate oxidation reaction was utilized in the determination of Mn oxide. The determination of Cr_2O_3 is based on a diphenyl-carbazide reaction when the Cr_2O_3 content is 0.5-5.0%. The accuracy is $\pm 0.03\text{--}0.08\%$. P_2O_5 was determined by the method of extraction of a phosphorous molybdate complex by means of ether, followed by the reduction of SnCl_2 . CaO and MgO are determined by the "complexometric" method. W is determined in the form of a rhodanide complex. At a WO_3 content of up to 4% the accuracy of the determination is $\pm 0.04\text{--}0.10\%$. The time required for the analysis of slag has been cut in half.

K K.

1. Slags--Analysis 2. Colorimetry--Applications

Card 2/2

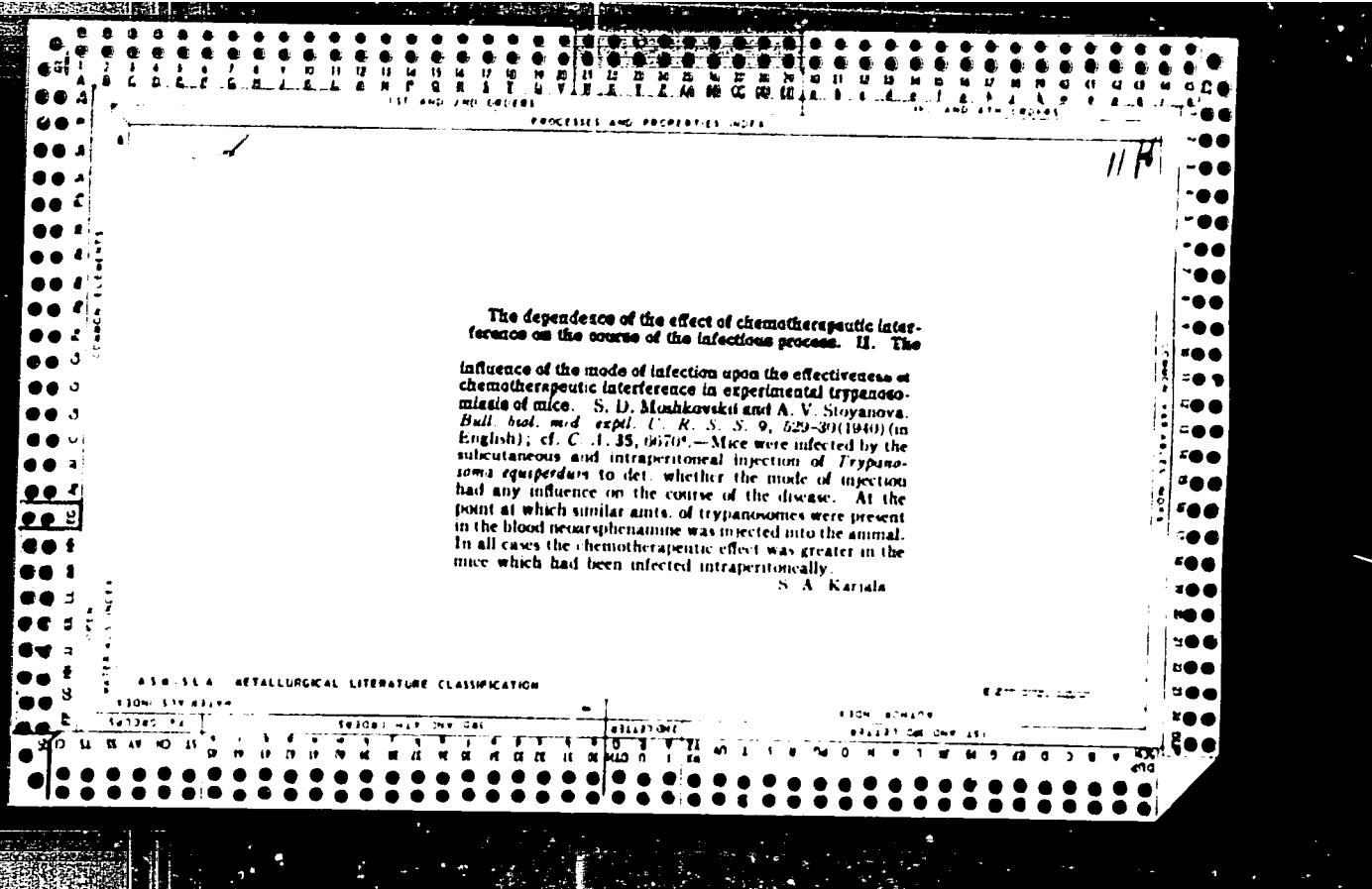
ROSHVAKI, Sh. D.

Studies on Pappataci-fever. Stockholm 1926. v. 1.

Y. I. RC-47.14

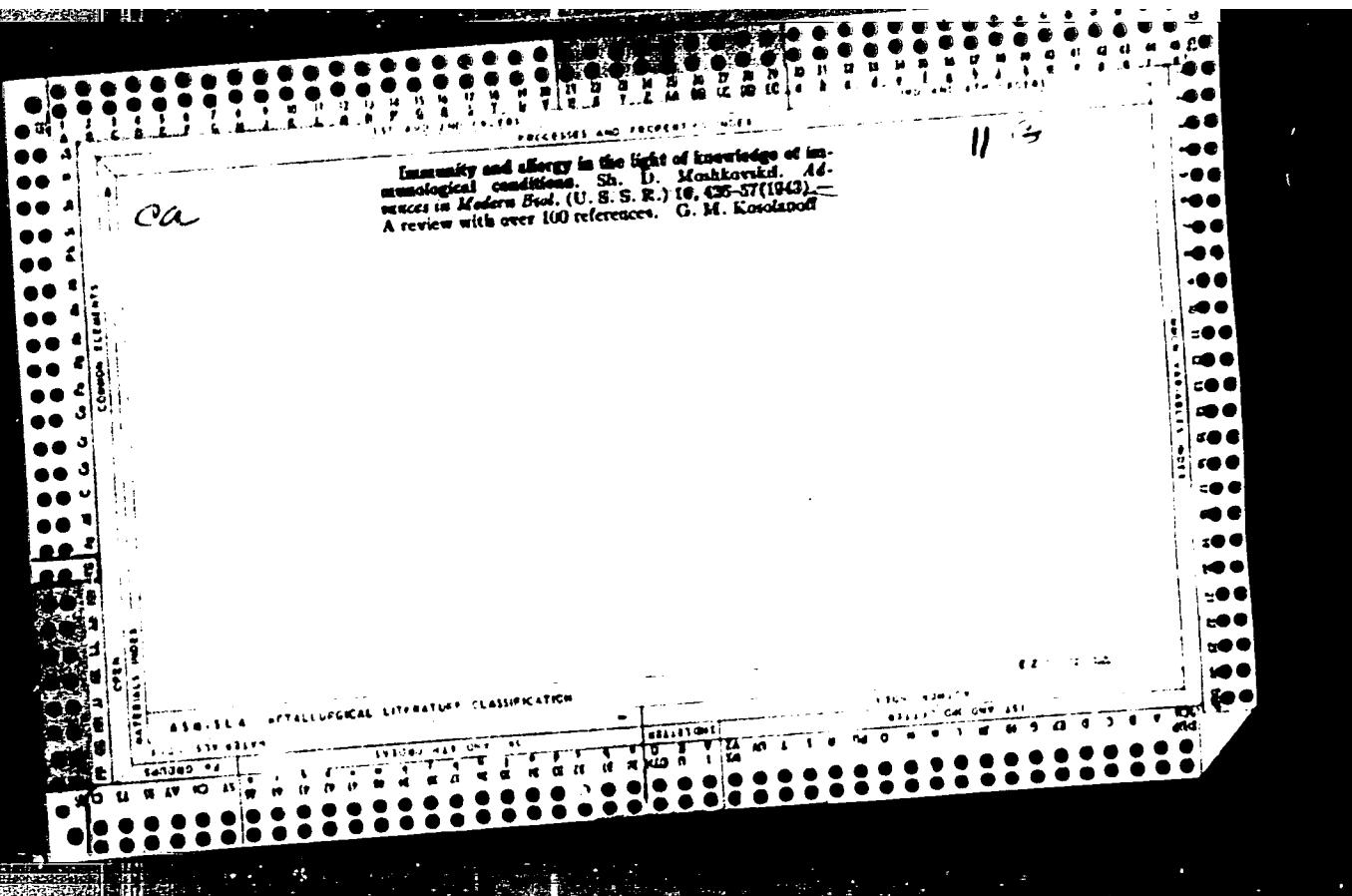
Morphological alterations in blood elements under the influence of antimalarial chemotherapeutic preparations and related compounds Sh. D. Moshkovskii and S. A. Sykina *Med Parazit Parazit Disases* U. S. S. R. 7, 386 (98) in English, 1981. Of 12 compds studied, certain members of the acridine series provoked the appearance of characteristic basophilic inclusion bodies in the blood cells of mice and birds. The ability to provoke the appearance of these bodies showed a marked parallelism with the antimalarial effectiveness of the drugs. Antimalarials of the quinoline series and derive. of benzothiazole, phenanthroline and C_6H_5 , with side chains similar to those of the acridine series, but having no effect on avian malaria, did not possess this property. S. A. Karata

The dependence of the chemotherapeutic effect on the course of the infectious process. I. The dependence of the efficacy of chemotherapeutic intervention on the length of the preceding period of interaction between the macro- and microorganisms. S. D. Moshkovskii and A. V. Stoyanova. *Bull. biol. med. respl.* USSR, 5, 9, 319-32 (1961) (in English). Mice were infected with quantities of trypanosomes varying from 5000 (0.001) to 60,000 (0.100). *Trypanosoma equiperdum* was chosen because its multiplication in the blood stream could be fairly easily followed. At the point at which approx. equal nos. of trypanosomes were present in the blood an equal dose of incourstphenone (I) was given to all the animals. In all cases the chemotherapeutic effect of I was the greatest in those cases in which the interval between the infection and administration of I was longest; this indicates that immunological defense processes had developed in those animals with a longer infection period. S. A. Karjala



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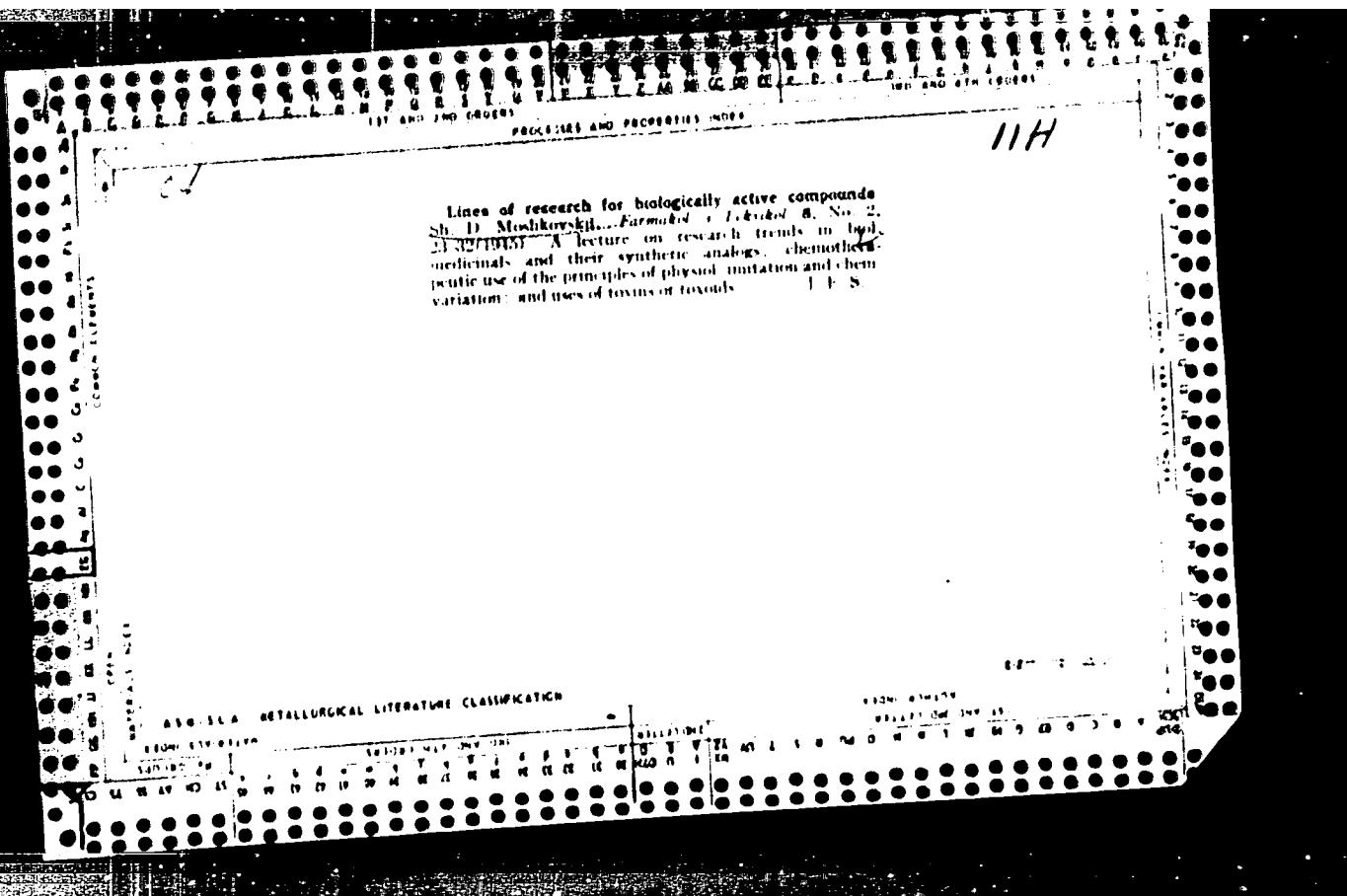
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135320008-8"

PA

Physiological basis of chemotherapy. Sh. D. Meshkovskii. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 7, No. 4, 11-23 (1944).—The composite of chemotherapeutic effects involves immunological factors and the mutual relations between the body and microorganisms. This is true even in chemotherapy on Ehrlich's principle. There are 3 fundamental problems: (1) mechanism of chemotherapeutic action as related to the affected organs or functions; (2) the substrate and its part in the action; (3) physiochemical and other environmental conditions and their influence on drug action. Orthochemotherapy is concerned with microorganisms and their antigens, toxins, and enzyme systems; metachemotherapy, with metabolites, relations of parasites to hosts, and toxic products of parasites; and paracchemotherapy, with body cells and tissues as they react to therapy against invading organisms. J. P. Smith

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135320008-8

Y
KOMI YU, Sh. S.

"Cytotoxic Events of Infection at the Place of Inoculation" by
Yoshitaka Yuki, Sh. S. (no conv)
S.: Advances in Virology (No. 21) (Virology Today) Vol. 1, No. 1, 1989

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135320008-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135320008-8

MOSKOVSKY, SH. D.

"Penitsillin iye go klinicheskoye primeneniye (Penicillin and Its Clinical Use), 1946

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135320008-8"

MOSHKOVSII, SH. D.

"Basic Problems of the Chemotherapy of Infection," Trudy Uchenogo Meditsinskogo
soveta pri nachal'nike Mediko-sanitarnogo Upravleniya VMF, 5, 1, 7, 89-93, Leningrad, 1946

A technique of testing antimalarial preparations on chickens. Sh. D. Moshkovskii and A. V. Sosyanova (All Union Chern. Pharm. Inst., Moscow). Byull. Akad. Med. Nauk SSSR No. 6, 24-41 (1946).—A convenient evaluation method consists of the use of chicks of about 200 g. wt., in which malarial parasites show a geometrical progression of increase, without the reverse trend which usually occurs in grown birds. The evaluation consists of counting the no. of parasites in the blood after injection (or other administration of the drug); the count is 128

fields at 900X is made and is plotted on log paper. The slope of the line indicates effectiveness of the drug. The principle has been checked with quinine, atchein, plasmoidal and related compds. Usual duration of the test for plotting was 10 days. Deviation from a straight line log plot shows the degree of increased infection. G. M. K.

MOSHKOVSKY, Sh. D.

PA 17/1

USSR/Medicine - Chemotherapy
Sulfanilimide, Paraminobenzoic Acid
Trypanosoma Equiperdum

Mar 1947

"Concerning the Inhibitory Action of the Para-
minobenzoic Acid and Sulfanilimide upon the Chemo-
therapeutic Action of the Aromatic Derivatives of
Arsenic," Sh D Moshkovsky and A V Stoyanova, 4 pp

"Byul Eksper Biol I Med" Vol XXIII, No 3

Effect upon Trypanosoma Equiperdum in mice

1951

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135320008-8

MUSHKOVSKII, SR. D.

"Allergiya i imunitet (Allergy and Immunity), Medgiz, 1947

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135320008-8"

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111 H

Inhibitory effect of ρ -aminobenzoic acid and sulfanilamide on the chemotherapeutic action of the aromatic derivatives of arsanic. Sh. D. Mochkovskii and A. V. Stoyanova. *Russ. Khim. Zhurn.* 28, 292 (1947).
The chemotherapeutic action of atoxyl in *Leishmania equirectum* infection in mice is neutralized by certain doses of ρ -aminobenzoic acid and sulfanilamide the mols. of which have a configuration similar to that of atoxyl.
The analogous effect of an other derivative of phenylarsenosous acid, trivalent complex of As, novarsenol and novarsene, having a different mol. configuration, is not neutralized by ρ -aminobenzoic acid or by sulfanilamide.
The use of inhibitors is a valuable aid for the analysis of the different aspects of their action, namely, toxic, antibacterial, and antitrypanosomal. W. R. Eichler

ABD-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

17 May 1961, 1000 D.

CC: Latin America, S.A. Information Report, Washington.
Copy transmitted to [redacted], Inter-American Economic Commission, Port-of-Spain,
Panama Canal Zone (K) [redacted] (P) [redacted] (D) [redacted] (C) [redacted]

C: [redacted] (T) [redacted] (D) [redacted] (P) [redacted] (C) [redacted]

MOSKOVSKY, Sh.D.

Moshkovskiy, Sh. D. -- "Theoretical foundations of the use of antibiotics
and other chemotherapeutic drugs," In the symposium: Venrosy print.
urologil, Moscow, 1941, p. 134-40.

SO: u-5341, 17 December 1973, (Lettors' zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1973).

Osnovnye Zakonomernosti Epidemiologii Malariai (Basic Specifications on Malaria Epidemiology), 322 p., Moscow, 1950.

DEMINA, N.A.; DUKHANINA, N.N.; LEYKINA, Ye.S.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.;
PAVLOVA, Ye.A.; PROKOPENKO, L.I.; RASHINA, M.G.; SCHENSNOVICH,
V.B.; YAKUSHEVA, A.I.; MILENUSHKIN, Yu.I., red.; LEVIHA, T.I..
tekhn.red.

[Epidemiology and medical parasitology for entomologists] Epidemiologia i meditsinskaia parazitologija dlja entomologov. Pod
red. Sh.D.Moshkovskogo i M.G.Rashinoi. Sost. N.A.Demina i dr.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1951. 454 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(EPIDEMIOLOGY) (MEDICAL PARASITOLOGY)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh. D.

"The Cycle of Development of the Causative Factor of Malaria From the Modern Point of View," Malyariya i Bor'ba s ney, Moscow, 1952, pp 8-17.

MOSHIKOVSKIY, Sh. D.

"New [Discoveries] in the Field of Malaria Chemotherapy," Malyariya i Bor'ba s Ney, Moscow, 1952, pp 34-44.

ZASUKHIN, D.N.; SEMGIVEV, P.G., professor, direktor instituta; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D., professor, zaveduyushchiy sektorom.

A page from the history of the conflict of the new and the old in the theory regarding causative agents of malaria. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:282-284 (MLRA 6:8) Ky-Je '53.

1. Sektor eksperimental'noy malyurii i protozoologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. (Malarial fever)

MOSHKOVSKII, Sh. D.

Principles of classification of causative agents of virus infections.
Mikrobiologiya, Moskva 22 no. 3:325-337 May-June 1953. (CLML 25:5)

BLUMENFEL'D, L.A.; KRASOVITSAYA, S.Ye.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh. D.

Effect of biguman on the functional state of hemoglobin. Doklady
Akad. nauk SSSR 88 no. 3:531-533 21 Jan 1953. (CLML 24:1)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 20 November 1952. 2. Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians of the Ministry of Public Health USSR.

MOSHKOVSKIX, Sh.

Letter to the editor. Zhur.mikrobiol.spid.i immun. no.7:112-125
J1 '54. (MALARIAL FEVER)

MOSKOVSKIY, Sh.D.,; NOSINA, V.D.

Chemotherapeutic effects of biomycin and tetracycline on
experimental whooping cough infection. Antibiotiki, Moskva 9 no.2;
14-16 Mar-Apr 56
(MLRA 9:3)

1. Institut malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, eff.
on exper. whooping cough infect. in mice)
(WHOOPING COUGH, exper.
eff. of chlortetracycline & tetracycline in mice)
(TETRACYCLINE, eff.
on exper. whooping cough infect. in mice)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.

Nature of protozoans and the boundaries of protozoology [with summary
in English]. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 73 no.4:129-137 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Protozoa)

BEKKER, Z.N.; SILAYEV, A.B.; MAKSIMOVA, R.A.; SEMENOV, N.N.; SMIRNOVA, A.D.;
MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.; MOSINA, V.D.; VEYS, R.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.

Fumagillin produced from an organism isolated in the U.S.S.R.
Antibiotiki 2 no.6:14-16 M-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biolog-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo
ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova,
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut malyarii, meditsinskoy perazitologii i
gel'mintologii.

(ASPERGILLUS,

fumigatus, prod. of fumagillin (Rus))

(ANTIBIOTICS, preparation of,

fumagillin, from Aspergillus fumigatus (Rus))

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.

Letter to the editor. Med.paraz. i paraz.biol. 26 no.2:230-231
Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(PROTOZOA, PATHOGENIC)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sa.D., prof.

Basic trends in the development of drug therapy for parasitic diseases
in the U.S.S.R. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 26 no.6:650-657 N-D '57.

I. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. (MIRA 13:4)
(CHIROTHERAPY) (PARASITOLOGY)

KOSHEVSKIY, Sh.D.

Principal aspects of epidemiology of helminthiases. Med.paraz.
i paraz.bol. 27 no.5:516-524 S-0 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, mediteinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev).
(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, epidemiol.
(Rus))

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D., prof.

Principal problem in the experimental drug therapy of malignant neoplasms. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.6:12-24 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.

(CANCER)

KOSKOVSKIY, Sh.D.

Quantitative evaluation of biologically active substances and
their combinations. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 64 no. 6: 164-165 N-D
'59. (MIRA 13:5)
(PHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.

Mathematical methods in epidemiology. Biul. MOIP. Otd.biol. 64
no.6:166-167 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY) (BIOMETRY)

KISEL', Aleksandr Andreyevich, prof., zasl.deyateli' nauki [deceased]; KISEL', V.A., sostavitel'-red.; BELYAYEVA, Ye.D., red.; BUZNOVA, M.M., red.; VLASOVA, A.N., red.; GANTUSHINA, Ye.Kh., red.; GROMBAKH, S.M., red.; KONTUS, E.M., red.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, A.I., red.; MAYZEL', I.Ye., red.; MARKUZON, V.D., red.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D., red.; PELEVINA, M.P., red.; POKHITONOVA, M.P., red.; SAVVATIMSKAYA, N.P., red.; FRIDMAN, R.A., red.; SHIRVINDT, B.G., red.; EDEL'MAN, Z.I., red.; GAVERLAND, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Selected works. Jubilee edition on the 100th anniversary of his birth, 1859-1959] Izbrannye trudy. IUBileinice izdanie k 100-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniya, 1859-1959 gg. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 427 p.

(MIRA 13:10)

(PEDIATRICS)

Re: a. Unit, etc.

Report presented
at The International Epidemiological Symposium, Prague 22-26 Feb. 1960.

Soviet Scientist: "Phenology of Infections"

(Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No 6, 1960)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.

Elements of the pathogenesis of helminthiases. Med. paraz. i
paraz. bol. 28 no.6:717-726 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(HELMINTHOLOGY)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.

Aleksandr Andreevich Kisell' as malarialogist; on the hundredth
anniversary of his birth. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.2:229-
231 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(KISEL', ALEKSANDR ANDREEVICH, 1859-1938)
(MALARIA)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.; BELEN'KIY, M.L., prof.; VAL'DMAN, A.V., doktor med. nauk; VEDEN'EYEVA, Z.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOV, V.M., kand. med. nauk; GERSHANOVICH, M.L., kand. med. nauk; GINETSKII, A.G., prof.; GOROGITSKIY, S.Ye., prof.; GREBENKINA, M.A., dotsent; GREKH, I.F., dots.; DENISENKO, P.P., kand. med. nauk; D'YACHENKO, P.K., kand. med. nauk; ZHESTYANIKOV, V.D., kand. med. nauk; ZAUGOL'NIKOV, S.D., prof.; ZEYMAL', E.V., kand. med. nauk; ISKAREV, N.A., kand. med. nauk; KATASIK, V.N., prof.; KIVMAN, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk; KOZLOV, O.D., kand. med. nauk; KROTOV, A.I., doktor vodor. nauk; KUDRIN, A.N., doktor med. nauk; LAZAEV, N.V., prof.; LAPIN, I.P., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, V.F., prof.; MESHCHERSKAYA, K.A., prof.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya., prof.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D., prof.; PADEYSKAYA, Ye.N., kand. med. nauk; PARIBOK, V.P., prof.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof.; PLAVEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.; PONOMAREV, G.A., prof.; POSKALENKO, A.N., kand. med. nauk; MUKHIN, Ye.A., dots.; ROZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., dots.; RYBOLOLEV, R.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SALYAMOV, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SAFRAZBEKYAN, A.A., kand. biol. nauk; TIUHOV, L.A., kand. med. nauk; TOMICINA, T.N., dots.; FELISTOVICH, G.I., kand. med. nauk; KHUYENTOV, N.K., kand. med. nauk; KHAUNINA, R.A., kand. med. nauk; TSIGANOV, S.V., prof. [deceased]; CHERKES, A.I., prof.;

(Continued on next card)

Manuel on pharmacology. (Rukovodstvo po farmakologii. Leningrad, Medgiz.
Vol. 2. 1961. 503pp. (MIRA 15:1)

Corres. Mbr. Acad. Med. Sci. USSR (Belen'kiy, Ginetsinskij, Moshkovskij)

MOSHKOVSKII Sh. D. (MOSCOW)

"The levels of organization of living matter and the place
of Protozoa in the system of living organisms."

Report presented at the 13th Annual meeting and 1st International
Conference of Society of Protozoologists, Prague, 22-31 Aug 61

MOSHKOVSKY, Sh. D.

The phenology of infectious disease and some associated conceptions
of the epidemiology of arthropod-borne infectious diseases. J. hig.
epidem., Praha 5 no.4:389-397 '61.

1. Institute for Medical Parasitology and Tropical Diseases, Moscow.

(VIRUS DISEASES epidemiol)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES epidemiol)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.

Principal and organizational problems in eliminating infection.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.2:130-135 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy
meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo.
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES--PREVENTION)

MOSKOVSKIY, Sh.D.

Nature of viruses and their place in the system of life.
Vest AMN SSSR 18 no.5:13-21 '63. (MLA 16:2)
(VIRUS RESEARCH)

RABINOVICH, S.A.; MG. RR. I. KIY, Sh.D.

Experimental studies on the antimalarial preparation haloquine (cycloquine). Report No.1: Comparative studies on the hemat-schizotropic activity of haloquine and chloroquine administered in equal doses. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 33 no.4:472-478 Jl-Ag '64. (MI A 18:3)

1. Otdel meditsinskoj protozoologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martiniukova, Moskva.

MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D.; SHUYKINA, E.Ye.; DEMINA, N.A.; TIBURSKAYA, N.A.;
VRUBLEVSKAYA, O.S.; ZHUKOVA, T.A.; ZABEZHANSKIY, V.I.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BAGRAMYAN, M.G.; IL'IASOVA, S.I.

Methodology of the detection of asymptomatic carriers of quartan
malaria. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.2:184-188 Mr.-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Otdel protozoologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i
tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

MOSHKOVSKIY, S.L.

Factory office for technical information. Khim. volok. no. 6:61-
62 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Mogilevskiy zavod.
(White Russia--Textile fibers, Synthetic)

MOSHKOVSKIY, S. L.

Work of the composite crews of inventors and efficiency
promoters. Khim. volok. no.6:65 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Textile factories—Equipment and supplies)

CA

Catalytic properties and structure of active zinc oxides.

I. A. R. Shekhter and Yu. Sh. Moshkovskil. Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., (khel. Khim. Nauk) 1960, 254-63.
 Two preps. of ZnO, one (I) obtained by thermal decompr. of $ZnCO_3$ at 328°, the other (II) by combustion of Zn in an elec. arc (120 v., 5 amp.) in an air stream, were investigated. In the electron microscope, I appears composed of aggregates of extremely fine crystallites, forming a coarse porous secondary structure, II consists of relatively large needle-shaped well-formed crystals. By dehydrogenation, I has a much higher dispersity than II. The sp. surface area of I, detd. by N₂ adsorption methods, is not less than 10 sq.m./g.; that of II approx. 12 sq.m./g.; by the electron-microscope particle-size distribution curve, the latter sp. surface area is found ~ 17 sq.m./g. The catalytic activities A in the decompr. of MeOH adsorbed on the outgassed catalysts, detd. by the vol. v (cc. (NTP)/g. catalyst) of gas evolved, at 180°, and conventionally expressed by the initial v (during 1st min., after deduction of the "zero" pressure reading taken immediately after evacuation), were, for I, $A = 8.0 \times 10^{-3}$, for II, $A = 3.5 \times 10^{-3}$. The kinetic curves are fairly well represented by $v = At^{1.0}$ (t = time in min.). The activity referred to unit surface area (1 sq.m.) is higher for II than for I. Accurate expts. in a flow system, at 328°, proved the reaction to be of the zero order, i.e. inde-

pendent of the rate of flow (0.04-0.10 cc./min.) on both types of ZnO. The activity, defined by $\delta = cc.$ (NTP)
 δ = evolved/min./g. catalyst, was somewhat higher for I, but the activity per unit surface area was about 3 times as great for II. Examples of data at different temps. are: I, 322, 300, 290°, $\delta = 153, 61, 41$; II, 328, 319, 300°, $\delta = 152, 101, 36, 10.5$. Hence, the activation energies $E = 24$ and 81 kcal./mole, for I and II, resp., and the log of the preexponential factors, 10.5 and 14.2, resp. The much higher surface activity of II is expressed by its 100 greater preexponential factor. These data contradict the commonly made assumption that greater catalytic activity should be accompanied by a smaller value of E . On the basis of the possibility, pointed out by Roginskij (C.A. 41, 2801), of changing both E and the preexponential factor in the same direction (by appropriate modifying additives to the catalyst), it can be expected that, whereas at 328°, II is more active than I (per unit surface area), the order will be reversed at a sufficiently low temp. The ZnO catalysts behave like "modified" catalysts, the different modes of prepn. playing the same role as added modifiers.

N. Thom

Inst. Phys. Chem., Nickel Catalysts Sect., Acad. Sci. USSR

(A)

Effect of desensitization on the sensitivity of photographic emulsions to x-rays. K. N. Bogomolov and Yu. Sh. Mandikyan (Kino-Photo Research Inst.), *Zhur. Tekhnicheskoi Khim.*, (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 1631-4 (1940). Treatment with phenonametrazone (in 1.25M0 amin) before exposure resulted in a lowering of its sensitivity S to visible light by a factor of 128, while S of the same emulsion to x-rays was decreased only by a factor of 8.4. Treatment with phenonametrazone after exposure left S unchanged to visible light, but decreased the S to x-rays by a factor of 1.8. Similar results were obtained with CuCl₂ and with HgI₂ as desensitizers. The basic difference between the mechanisms of formation of the latent image in visible light and in x-rays is that, whereas absorption of one quantum of visible light produces only one cond. electron, a quantum of x-rays produces a no. of electrons. Consequently, the action of x-rays is concentrated in relatively few grains, whereas that of visible radiation affects and is distributed over a large no. of grains. The elec-

tronic energy levels of an x-ray latent-image center evidently lie higher than those of a visible-light center. An x-ray latent-image center is smaller, and the oxidizing action of the desensitizer is more pronounced. N. Tikhon

CA

Physical structure and catalytic properties of zinc oxide.
A. B. Shekhter and Yu. Sh. Mushkovskii (Acad. Sci.
U.S.S.R., Moscow). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.
72, 339-42 (1950); cf. C.A. 44, 202. ZnO was prep'd. by
decompn. of $ZnCO_3$ in vacuo at 350° (samples K) or by

oxidation of Zn dust in an elec. arc (samples D); the subscripts indicate the temp. to which the samples were heated. By x-ray examn., heating from 350° up to 1000° caused no change of either the deviation from lattice perfection or of the grain size S with the D samples, whereas the K samples showed uniform increase of S and decrease of the degree of lattice perturbation with increasing temp. Electron microscopy revealed no changes in D up to 800°, and only some increase of compactness between 800 and 1000°. In K, which shows a spongy structure, 1st signs of sintering appear at 600-600°; K_{100} is sintered to a high degree, and K_{100} is seen to consist of very coarse grains. The sp. surface area a of $K_{100} = 80$ sq. m./g. falls to less than 4 for K_{100} ; for the D samples, a remains unchanged, 13-14 sq. m./g., between 350 and 1000°. The color of luminescence of K changes on heating to increasing temp. from brick red, through pink and yellow, to yellow-green. The luminescence of D remains yellow-green throughout. The catalytic activity in the decompn. of MeI II shows no connection with either the color of the luminescence or the x-ray structure. Thus, with K_{100} the activation energy $E = 11$ kcal./mole, and with D_{100} which has the same x-ray structure and luminescence, $E = 50$; the frequency factors k_0 are, resp., 10^{18} and 10^{14} , i.e. they differ by a factor of 10^{14} which cannot be accounted for by a difference of sp. surface areas. In the D series, D_{100} has a lower E than D_{350} . There is some parallelism between the catalytic activity and the electron-microscopic structure; thus, D_{100} has a somewhat lower E and a than D_{350} .

N. Tishin

"Experimental Investigation of the Effect of
the Preparation and Heat Treatment Methods on
the Structure and Catalytic Activity of Zinc
Oxide." Thesis for degree of Cand. Chemical
Sci. Sub 20 Apr 50, Inst. of Physical Chemistry,
Acad Sci USSR

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Pre-
sented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in
Moscow in 1950. From Yechernaya Moskva,
Jan-Dec 1950.

MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu. Sh.

USSR/Physics - Zinc Oxide
Catalysts

11 May 50

"Physical Structure and Catalytic Properties of Zinc Oxide," A. B. Shekhter, Yu. Sh. Moshkovskiy, Inst of Phys Chem, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXII, No 2

Conducted complex study of physical structure and catalytic properties of pure zinc oxide, prepared by various methods, with aid of X-ray, electronmicroscope, and adsorption methods of investigation. States that relation between structural features of catalysts and their catalytic qualities has never been properly described in technical literature.

PA 160T85

MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu. Sh.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

Jul/Aug 51

"Catalytic Activity and Structure of Active Zinc Oxide. Communication III.
Effect of Method of Preparation of Zinc Oxide Catalysts on Their X-Ray Structure,"
A. B. Shekhter, M. Ya. Kusherev, Yu. Sh. Moshkovskiy, Inst of Phys Chem, Acad Sci
USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 4, pp 388-394

X-ray investigation of ZnO specimens K (prep'd by topochem decompn of ZnCO₃ in
vacuum at 350° C) and D (prep'd by oxidation of Zn vapors at high temp in elec arc)
revealed that K had higher deg of dispersion, less perfect lattice. D was thermally
stable up to 1,000°; heating of K caused crystallites to enlarge and lattice to
approach ideal. K heated to 700° had same X-ray structure as D.

PA 192T19

C 4

Influence of the method of preparation of zinc oxide on its sintering. Yu. Sh. Mostkovskii *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* **60**, 215-19 (1951) — ZnO (I) prep'd. by decompr. of $ZnCO_3$ at 350° begins to sinter at 500° , whereas ZnO (II) obtained by oxidation of Zn evapd. in an elec. arc sinters only at 1000° . This can be interpreted in the light of the mechanism of sintering proposed by Haumelach and Wagner ("I" p. 27, 1970) in which evapn. of O atoms from the lattice leaves 2 electrons that can be captured by interstitial Zn^{++} ions, or in the anion vacancy, or at defect energy levels. Deep defects with energy levels of the order of 1.4 e.v. will hold electrons firmly, and their capture by the holes left vacant by evapn. O atoms will be difficult; under these conditions, the transfer of matter necessary for sintering, must be inhibited. In the presence of only slight defects, with energy levels no deeper than 0.4-0.6 e.v., the electrons can remain at the points vacated by O atoms, and diffusion and sintering should be easier. According to this interpretation, II must have deeper defects than has I. This conclusion is borne out by the observation ("I" p. 44, 7132) that, in excitation with ultraviolet, I luminesces with a red, but II with a blue-greenish, light. The effect of promoters, such as Cr_2O_3 , on ZnO, may consist in the creation of energy levels deep enough to inhibit sintering. There is, finally, a marked difference in the activation energies of the 2 kinds of ZnO for the catalytic decompr. of $MeOH$, 28 and 50 kcal/mole for I and II, resp. N. Thom

USSR/Chemistry - Photochemistry

Jul 52

"The Mystery of the Photographic Plate," Yu. Sh.
Moshkovskiy, Cand Chem Sci

"Nauka i Zhizn'" Vol 19, No 7, pp 13-1"

Elementary discussion of photosensitivity. Outlines
in some detail recent work by K. V. Chibisov, A. A.
Titov, and A. A. Mikhaylova on the interaction be-
tween gelatine and silver halide upon exposure to
light and by Ye. A. Kirillov (1952 Laureate of
Stalin Prize) on the properties of silver halide
crystals, particularly their spectra of light ab-
sorption.

244T10

MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.

V.V.Lermontov's theory of the photographic process (1845-1919). Uspeshni
Khim. 21, 360-2 '52.
(CA 48 no.1:63 '54) (MLRA 5:5)

KOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

Photography in nuclear physics. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.7:17-20 Jl '53.
(MLRA 6:7)
(Nuclear physics) (Photography)

Thick photographic emulsion was used to determine energies
of nuclear particles. Diagrams, micrographs.

MOSHKOVSAY, Yu. Sh.

USSR

The thermal modification of zinc oxide. A. R. Sheklier and Yu. Sh. Moshkovskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 89, 1075-7(1953); cf. *C.A.* 44, 7132. —The effect of heating ZnO from 800 to 1000° on its structure and catalytic activity was studied. On heating above 800° there occurred a gradual increase in the size of the elementary crystals, a decrease in the porosity, and the formation of large, compact aggregates. The change in the catalytic properties was studied on the decompr. of MeOH($\text{CH}_3\text{OH} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + \text{CO} + 18.8 \text{ kcal.}$). As the temp. of the calcining increased there was a continuous decrease in the activation energy A (no calcining, $A = 28 \text{ kcal./mole}$; calcining at 700° for 2 hrs., $A = 11 \text{ kcal./mole}$). J. Rovtar Leicht

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Photography

J. Effect of gelatin on the thermal decolorization of tricarbo-cyanine dyes and the chemical nature of the sensitizing component of gelatin. Yu. Sh. Moshkovskii and A. I. Karpova. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 91, 249-253 (1953).—The effect of 3 gelatins on the decolorization of 3,3'-diethylthiatricarbocyanine iodide (I) was detd. at 41.3° for mixts. of 100 ml. of 4% aq. soln. of gelatin and 12 ml. of 4×10^{-4} M I in EtOH. The chem. sensitizer content of the gelatin samples was detd. by reaction with Ag ion. Gelatin retards the decolorization of I, and the effectiveness increases with sensitizer content. Na₂S₂O₃ also retards decolorization. Conclusion: the sensitizer is Na₂S₂O₃ or an inorg. compd. of similar structure.

All-Union Sci Res Cin-Photo Inst.

EVAL - B-83873, 28 Mar 53

KOSHIKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.

V.V.Lermantov's works on the theory of photographic processes
and photochemistry. Usp.nauch.fot. 2:245-250 '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Photographic chemistry) (Lermantov, V.V.)

Moshkovskiy, Yu. Sh.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 5/25

Authors : Karpova, A. L., and Moshkovskiy, Yu. Sh.

Title : Effect of gelatin properties on the susceptibility of photo emulsions and optical sensitization

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/10, 1745-1747, Oct 1954

Abstract : The properties of nine gelatin samples containing various amounts of photo-active micro-components were investigated to determine their effect on the optical sensitization of photo emulsions with a panchromatic dye. It was observed that the effect of optical sensitization decreases when the silver ion reducing agent in the gelatin exceeds the amount of $16 \cdot 10^{-7}$ g-equiv. Ag per 1 g. gelatin. Any increase in the content of the reducing component in the gelatin increases the reducing effect of the optical sensitization. The negative effect of the silver ion reducing component on the optical sensitization of photo emulsions is apparently connected with the increase in fog formation in the presence of the dye. Three USSR references (1948-1952).
Table; graph.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Motion Picture and Photo Institute

Submitted : November 13, 1953

Category : USSR/Optics - Scientific photography K-11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2697

Author : Kilinskiy, I.M., Moshkovskiy, Yu Sh.
Inst : Sci. Res. Inst. for Motion-Picture Photography, USSR
Title : Change in Balance of a Colored Multilayer Positive Motion Picture Film upon Reduction of the Size of the Exposed Field

Orig Pub : Zh. nauch. i prikl. fotografii i kinematogr., 1956, 1, No 1, 3-41

Abstract : Lines 84, 40, and 32 micron wide and a circle 3 mm in diameter were photographed with a color multilayer positive motion-picture film at various exposures. After color development, the optical densities of the images of the lines and of the circle were measured with a microphotometer through red, green and blue filters, and the corresponding characteristic curves were plotted. The narrower the line, the smaller was the contrast observed in the green-sensitive and blue-sensitive layers, while the contrast of the red-sensitive layer remained constant, i.e., the balance of the colored multilayer photographic material, both with respect to contrast and to light sensitivity, depends on the size of the exposed field. The effect observed is attributed to the scattering of light in the emulsion layer.

Card : 1/1

MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.

Organizational chart of the scientific research departments of the
Kodak and Ilford companies. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 1 no.5:
391-394 S-0 '56. (MERA 9:11)

(United States--Photography)
(England--Photography)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.

Influence of reducing sensitizing on reciprocity law failure under
the condition of low intensities of lighting. Zhur. nauch. i prikl.
fot. i kin. 3 no.1:51-52 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinstitut.
(Photographic emulsions)

ZHARKOV, V.N.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.

Nature and formation of the latent image; based on works by
Mitchell and Mott. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 3 no.2:
141-146 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Photography---Developing and developers)

ZELIKMAN, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVI, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KOSHELOVSKIY, Yu.Sh., kand.khim.nauk

Successful preparation of silver halide photographic emulsion
layers. Khim.nauk i prom. 3 no.5:567-576 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Photographic emulsions) (Silver halide)

SOV/77-3-6-8/15

AUTHOR:

Moshkovskiy, Yu. Sh.

TITLE:

The Influence of the Concentration of the Silver Halide on
the Scattering of Light in the Emulsion Layer (Vliyanije
kontsentratsii galoidnogo serebra na rasseyaniye sveta v
emul'sionnom sloye)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii,
1958, Vol 3, Nr 6, pp 440-442 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author wanted to determine the magnitude of the scattering
faculty of photographic films which have a uniform dimension
of their emulsion microcrystals and a uniform coat of metallic
silver per surface area of the support, and differ only with
respect to the magnitude of rho. Samples of this film were
prepared by V.L. Zelikman. Sensitograms were taken by means
of the GOST sensitometer. The optical densities of the
streaks were measured on the MF-2 microphtometer with a width
of the measuring slit equalling 0.15 mm. This provided a
full covering of the thinnest streak with a magnification of
30 times. Thus the method was based on the effect of a re-
duction of the optical density by a reduction of the slit
width. It could be shown that the light scattering decreases
to a magnitude of rho equalling 1.0, when the concentration

Card 1/2

DOV 77-3-6-8 '15

The Influence of the Concentration of the Silver Halide on the Scattering of Light in the Emulsion Layer

of the silver halide was increased. Then the scatter increases again.

There are 3 graphs and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut ('The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Motion Pictures and Photography')

SUMMITTED: December 22, 1956

Card 2/2

23(

SOV/77-4-3-12/16

AUTHOR: Smirnov, B.R. and Moshkovskiy, Yu.Sh.

TITLE: Relations Between the Suppression of Sensitizer
Fluorescence With Green Pinacryptol and Photographic
Activity

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinemato-
grafii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 234-235 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors report on a number of experiments carried
out to show the fluorescence of erythrosine and some
other photographic sensitizers and the suppression of
this phenomenon with green pinacryptol. During in-
vestigation, the sensitizers were in an adsorbed
state. In all cases fluorescence was suppressed. The
authors provide some details on a quantitative in-
vestigation of the system erythrosine - green pina-
cryptol in a gelatine emulsion. Graph 1 shows the de-
pendence of the relative fluorescence yield of ery-
throsine and the relative light sensitivity of this

Card 1/2

SOV/77-4-3-12/16

Relations Between the Suppression of Sensitizer Fluorescence With
Green Pinacryptol and Photographic Activity

colorant in transparencies on the logarithm of den-
sitizer concentration. Graph 2 demonstrates the de-
pendence $S=kQ^2$. The equation was derived with the
aid of Vavilov's law / reference 6,7. S is the yield
of photolysis, Q the quantum yield of fluorescence
of the sensitizer. There are 2 graphs and 7 referen-
ces, 4 of which are Soviet, 2 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya anizotropnykh struktur, Akademiya ~~nauk~~ SSSR
(Laboratory of Anisotropic Structures, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1959

Card 2/2

INSTITUTE FOR POLYGRAPHY

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION NEW 7/10/9

VOLUME ONE INDEX

CONTENTS: Contents for January Photogram: A Journal devoted

to Optical Photography, Film, Photo-Finishing, Photographic Processing, Radiophotography, Optical Spectroscopy, Optical Instrumentation, Optical Laboratories, Optical Materials, Optical Detectors, Optical Measurement of Photocurrents, and X-ray Sensitivities. Chemical-Technique Applications of Photocurrents. Lenses, Etc.

Editorial Board: E. V. Chubakov (Dept. E.E.), Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; V. I. Shevelev (Dept. N.E.), Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Doctor, Yu. N. Gurevich (Dept. C.E.), Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Dr. Int'nt's Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Dr. Int'nt's Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Dr. of Publishing House, K. K. Mikhalkovich, Doc'tr. Sci., Dr. Seismology.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is addressed to those working in theoretical and applied photogrammetry and stereophotography, and to researchers in the theory and physics of photographic processes.

CONTENTS: The collection contains articles from the editorial files of the Journal "INSTITUTE FOR POLYGRAPHY" (Kiev), dealing with problems of the theory of preparation and processing of photographic emulsions, the nature of photographic sensitivity, the preventability of photographic limits, the theory of photography, the preparation of photographic emulsions and optical sensitization, and, finally, the chemical photographic processing of black-and-white and color photographic materials. Many of the articles contain the results of extensive investigations made by the authors. The collection also includes several reviews of current problems in the theory of chemical photographic processes. A bibliography of Soviet and non-Soviet references concludes each article.

VOL'UME ONE. Effects of Preparation and Processing Conditions on Photographic Layer on Deviation from the Law of Interference
Rezhinets, Yu. S. Effect of Chemical Sensitization on the Sensitivity of Photopolymer Emulsions at Low Illumination Intensities 57

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198.

MOSKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.

Effect of chemical sensitization on the sensitiviy of photographic emulsions at low lighting intensity. Usp.nauch.fot.
7:77-86 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Photographic emulsions)

5.3100
5.1370

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AUTHOR:

Moshkovskiy, Yu. Sh.

TITLE:

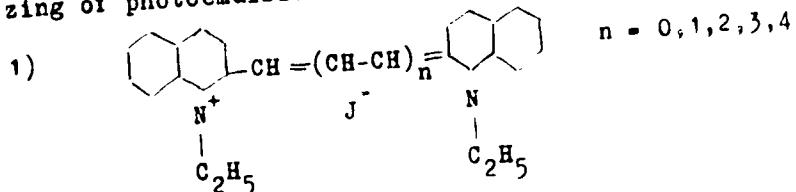
The Spectra of Electron Paramagnetic Resonance of Cyanin Dyes¹

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 6, pp 1277 - 1279
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

According to references 1 and 7 resonance absorption was observed in compounds with conjugate double bonds, which was caused by a non-compensated electron magnetic moment. The authors set themselves the task of investigating this phenomenon in order to explain the occurrence of paramagnetism in the case of molecules with numerous conjugate double bonds. As object of investigation the cyanin dyes used for the sensitizing of photoemulsions was chosen:



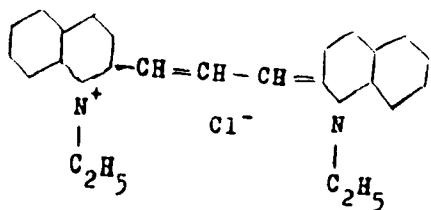
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The Spectra of Electron Paramagnetic Resonance
of Cyanin Dyes

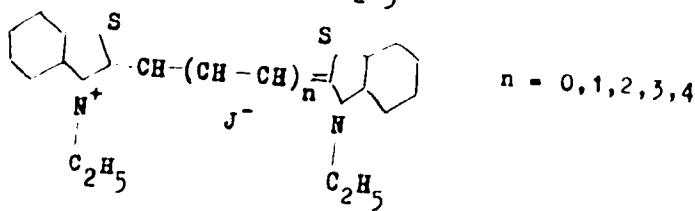
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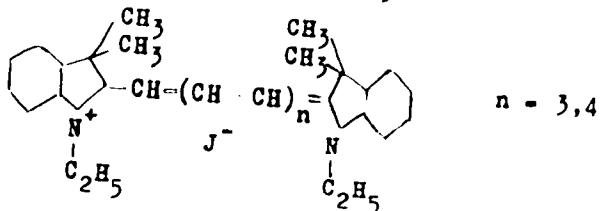
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*The Spectra of Electron Paramagnetic Resonance
of Cyanin Dyes*S/020/60/130/06/027/059
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The measurements were carried out on dye-powders by means of a spectrometer (at 9.10^9 c.p.s.), double magnetic modulation, synchronous detecting, amplification to a frequency of 975 kc, and automatic attuning of the Klystron frequency to the resonator. The absorption curve was recorded as first derivative by the type EPP-09 recorder. Electron paramagnetic resonance (e.p.r.) was not found in all dyes. Wherever it occurred, however, the line was found to be a symmetric singlet with a g-factor of 2.003 (Fig 1). The concentration of the unpaired electrons was determined by means of the well-known method (diphenylpicrylhydrazyl) with the result that 1 free electron per 10^4 dye molecules was found. Table 1 gives the data. In a homologous series of dyestuffs resonance absorption occurs only in a certain number of conjugate double bonds. A decisive part is played here by the nature of the heterocyclic ring. Quinoline derivatives show an e.p.r. spectrum at a conjunction of 3 CH-groups, in benzodiazole derivatives at least 5, in indole derivatives 7 CH-groups are necessary. The anion has no effect on the e.p.r., which proves that the radical state forms in the system of conjugate double bonds of the dye-cation.

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The Spectra of Electron Paramagnetic Resonance
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At 90°K a considerable increase in e.p.r. occurs, which corresponds to paramagnetic substances. The presence of a non-compensated electron magnetic moment therefore does not depend on an excited state of the molecules, but is a property of the ground state. The radical state occurred in such dyes as absorb light in the red and near IR spectral range. The dyes bleach quickly in an aqueous solution. For the purpose of investigating the influence of the oxygen in the air, the e.p.r. spectrum was recorded at 2.10^{-6} torr, and an intensification of the signal by 20 - 30% was found, which, after air was admitted into the ampoule, again decreased. The author thanks L. A. Blyumenfel'd and I. I. Levkoyev for their assistance. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
PRESENTED: Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)
SUBMITTED: September 21, 1959 by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician
September 18, 1959

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29738
U.S.S.R., 1981, 100 p. 177
2110 2101

AUTHORS M. V. KAROVSKIY, T. S. K. S. Y. D. Berlin, A. A.

TITLE Infrared spectra of linear and trimeric conjugated polyacetylene polymers and their spectra at low temperatures

JOURNAL Vysoekomolekulyarnye soedineniya, v. 23, no. 1, p. 167-171

ABSTRACT The authors studied the infrared spectra of linear and trimeric carbochain polymers with linear conjugated chain for peculiarities connected with the appearance of epr spectra. By means of MK-11 (IKS-11) and MKC-4 (IKS-14) spectrometers, they investigated yellow polymer acetylene (PPA) thermally polymerized in Ar atmosphere at 100°C (I), acetylene (PPA) after additional thermal treatment at 300°C (II), and 400°C ($M_w = 1200$); PPA after additional thermal treatment at 300°C (III); immeltable and unsoluble trimeric block copolymer from PPA and γ -ethynyl benzene (PDEB) (IV); polyazophenylene (PAP) (V) ($M_w = 10^6$) and its trimeric block copolymer with PDEB (VI); poly-PDEB (VII); and

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S, 1PC, 51, 003, C11, 001, 001

B11C/B10

Polymers with conjugated bonds

polymer from styrene and PDEB (VIII). As had been expected a coloring in the ultraviolet spectrum was observed. A. A. Berlin et al (Ref. 1) have also reported (1970) the fundamental types of conjugated polymers which were observed. The absorption of the conjugated polymer scattering due to the properties of polymer itself decreased with a change in color of the PPA from yellow to black (I, III, and IV). The dark-brown copolymer from PPA and PDEB (VII) (the following figures) the options were obtained in the region of 1300 cm^{-1} : 3% I; 4% II; 15% III; 15% (III); 88% (IV). They behave in parallel to the concentration of paramagnetic particles which had a similar structural cause of the phenomena. The background absorption of VIII does not affect the absorption of the conjugated polymer of PAP (Fig. 1). The absorption of the conjugated polymer of PAP (Fig. 1) is affected by the absorption of the background absorption of VIII with a ratio of 1:1. The absorption of the background absorption of VIII is affected by the absorption of the conjugated polymer of PAP (Fig. 1) with a ratio of 1:1.

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In general with conjugated bonds

27738, 27739, 27740,
B113, B140

Suggested by the parallelism between the structure of α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds and the infrared spectra of the polyisobutylene fractions in the range of 1000-1500 cm⁻¹. This was confirmed by further investigation after publication of the references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute Khimicheskoy Fiziki, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR

COMMITTEE: December 1960

EIMANOV, V.Ye.; KOSTROVA, N.D.; MOSEKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.; IZMAIL'SKIY, V.A.

Hydrogen bond and configuration of molecules p- and m- β -[β -
(4-nitrophenyl)-ethyl]-aminophenol. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav; khim.
i khim.tekh. 4 no.5:867-868 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Phenol—Spectra) (Hydrogen bonding)

9.6000 (1040, 1089, 1331)

S/032/61/027/003/022/025
B101/B203

AUTHORS: Matveyev, Ye L and Moshkovskiy, Yu Sh.

TITLE: A recorder for the ИКС-11 (IKS-11) infrared spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no 3, 1961, 355-356

TEXT: Other researchers had suggested to improve the recording of the IKS-11 spectrometer with the use of an ЭПИ-09 (EPP-09) recorder. To tune the output of the ФЭОУ-15 (FEOU-15) photoelectrooptical amplifier with the input of the EPP-09, a cathode follower is required whose tuning may meet with difficulties. To avoid this, the IKS-11 was connected with an ЭППВ-51 (EPPV-51) recorder having a high ohmic resistance. Fig. 1 shows the circuit. To increase the output resistance of the FEOU-15, the silver sulfide photocells were replaced by ЦГ-3 (TsG-3) gas-filled photocells; photocells with about the same dark resistance were chosen. As the propagation time of the pen carriage of the EPPV-51 was too long (30-40 sec), it was reduced to 2-5 sec by modifying the gearing of the РД-9 (RD-9) reversible motor. Two 1.5 v batteries for the zero creep of the EPPV-51 were attached to the bottom of the FEOU-15. The rheostat

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A recorder for the

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resistance for the readjustment was replaced by the variable (π -1 (SP-1) resistors, 10 kohms. A SAC-70 (BAS-70) battery was used to feed the photocells. SP-1, SP-2, or constant BC (VS) resistors were used. The stability of the circuit depends mainly on the stability of the glow temperature of the lamp of the FEOU-15. Good stability with a maximum zero creep of 2-4 graduations per hr was attained by feeding the lamp with four storage batteries connected in parallel. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR)

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